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82



Lilacs

**UPTON NURSERY
COMPANY**

**KEEP
THIS
CATALOG**

It is not issued annually. The natural color photographs, authentic descriptions and useful information it contains make it worth keeping.

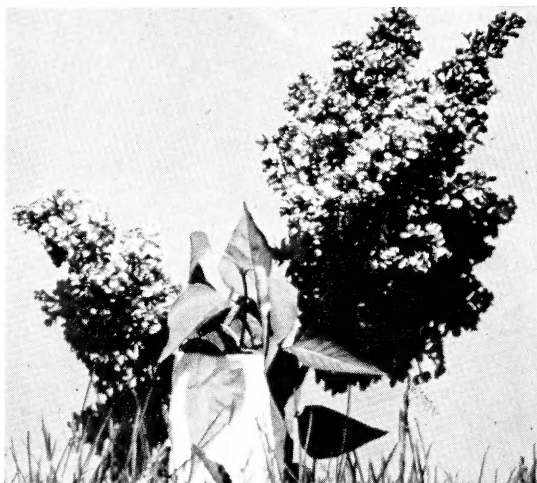
OUR PRICE LIST IS A SEPARATE PUBLICATION

Five Ways Better —

BETTER PLANTS: Grown on their *own roots*, in soil kept organically enriched, well drained and friable; all plants individually checked over every year and maintained in top condition, with strong, well-branched tops and heavy, fibrous roots.

BETTER BLOOMS:

This picture, showing two blossom clusters of variety Mrs. Edward Harding, tells the story. *On left*, the largest bloom we could find on a 20-year-old *grafted* plant; *on right*, largest bloom on a 10-year-old *own-root* plant. These had the same ancestry; the own-root plant was grown from a cutting obtained from the grafted plant.



BETTER VARIETIES: Selected from over 150 different kinds kept under direct observation and judged by the most exacting standards, with new types constantly added and compared; all propagating stock obtained from the most authentic sources, whenever possible direct from the originators, and all plants guaranteed *true to name*.

BETTER PACKING: To insure your plants arriving in top condition, roots are packed in damp sphagnum moss (best moisture-retaining material available) and wrapped in heavy waterproof paper; tops carefully tied, and packed in excelsior to prevent bud breakage; the whole package braced full length with a stout stick, completely wrapped in burlap, and sewed from top to bottom.

BETTER SERVICE: Stock carefully measured for each individual order; one variety *never* substituted for another without the customer's specific instructions to do so; all packages shipped fully insured.

When You Order——

PRICES are in accordance with our *current price list*. Latest list is attached to this catalog when mailed. We issue new price lists every spring and fall.

TERMS are *cash with order*. Plants may be reserved several months in advance by a 30% deposit, balance due before shipping time. Spring shipments usually begin late in March, fall shipments in late October, and continue as long as weather permits. Lilacs can be planted safely in either spring or fall. *Early ordering* is always preferable.

SHIPPING CHARGES are paid *by the customer*. Plants 12 to 18 inches and 18 to 24 inches tall are mailable; larger sizes must go Express.

For *Parcel Post* shipment, send extra money to cover postage; we refund any not used. Latest table of estimated postage is given in LILAC NEWS, the little news sheet distributed with our price list.

On orders sent by *Express*, shipping charges are collected on delivery. Always give us the name of your *nearest Express office*.

WAITING LISTS are started whenever a variety is sold out for the season. Your name will be added to such lists whenever you request it. No cash deposit is required. We notify you as soon as stock is available, and you are then free to order if you wish, but you are *not obligated* to do so.

ADDITIONAL FINE VARIETIES not included in our current listings are often available in very limited quantities; if you are interested in some lilac that we do not list, ask us about it. We may be able to quote you.

CHECK YOUR PLANTING LOCATION before ordering. Lilacs need lots of sun and should never be planted under large trees. Soil should be well drained. It is preferable to set bushes at least 5 feet apart.

PLANTING AND CULTURAL DIRECTIONS are included in every package shipped. Follow them carefully.

Applying generous amounts of well-rotted compost is the best and safest way to enrich your soil. Working a little lime into the ground around the base of the plant every year or two will maintain the sweet soil that lilacs prefer.

To control scale, spray with liquid lime sulphur or miscible oil in early spring, when plants are still dormant and temperatures above freezing.

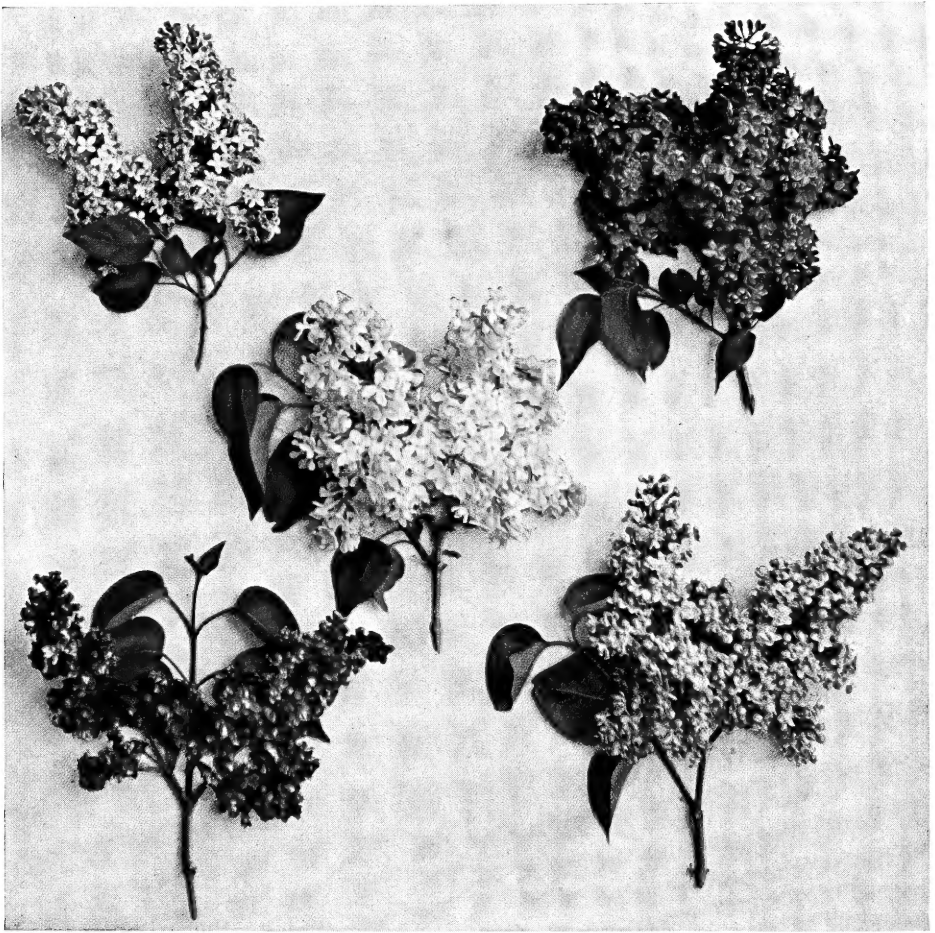
Lilacs do better if kept from suckering too freely, but allow a new stem to grow occasionally, to replace possible losses of old wood.

French Hybrids —

Gloire de Moulines

Natural Color Photograph

Congo



Adelaide Dunbar

Vestale

President Grevy

These are the most popular modern lilacs. As sports and seedling variants of the old-fashioned Common Lilac (*S. vulgaris*) appeared, horticulturists selected and named them. Victor Lemoine of Nancy, France, began crossing some of these in 1870; from his first 100 crosses, yielding seven seeds that took six years to bloom, he went on to become one of the greatest of all hybridizers. The firm of V. Lemoine and Son

All of our lilacs are grown on their own roots

has produced the majority of really outstanding French Hybrids, although fine types have originated in Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and the United States. French Hybrids come from the Common Lilac, and have been produced by patiently crossing and recrossing its ever-increasing forms.

ADELAIDE DUNBAR (Dunbar 1917)

Double. Very dark; long, open spikes of violet-red blossoms; buds deep maroon. Young leaves tinged with dark red. Neat, symmetrical growth habit. One of the darkest lilacs in cultivation. (Illus. p. 4)

ALPHONSE LAVALLEE (Lemoine 1885)

Double. Big panicles filled with feathery florets resembling tiny stars. Rich lavender, shading to violet. Broad, very well shaped and extremely sturdy. Unusually profuse and dependable bloomer.

ASSESSIPPI. See Early Hybrids, p. 14.

BELLE DE NANCY (Lemoine 1891)

Double. Flowers bright lilac rose with conspicuous white centers. Long, compact trusses. Makes a broad, bushy shrub; very vigorous.

BLEUATRE (Baltet before 1897)

Single. A tall, slender, graceful, robust variety. Noticeably bluish when in full bloom, with contrasting rose colored buds.

BUFFON. See Early Hybrids, p. 14.

CAPITAINE BALTET (Lemoine 1919)

Single. Extremely showy; enormous cupped florets of imperial purple with conspicuous contrasting yellow anthers. Strong, bushy grower. Cut flowers keep unusually well.

CAPITAINE PERRAULT (Lemoine 1925)

Double. Big, imposing clusters of exceptionally large flowers; bright rosy mauve. Comes into bloom quite late.

CHARLES JOLY (Lemoine 1896)

Double. Long, erect, compactly filled spikes of deep crimson violet; very striking even from a considerable distance. Growth habit slender, upright, symmetrical. Very hardy. (Illus. p. 9)

CHARLES X (Before 1830)

Single. Dark red buds and reddish violet blossoms. One of the most prolific bloomers that we have. Broad, bushy, extremely vigorous.

(Many different forms have been sold under the name Charles X. Our propagating stock is from the most authentic source in the United States—The Arnold Arboretum.)

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CITY OF GRESHAM. See Klager Dark Purple, p. 7.

COLBERT (Lemoine 1899)

Double. In its well-filled trusses will be found florets ranging in color from clear pink to violet to reddish purple, with occasional touches of white; very showy. Tidy growth habit. (Illus. p. 9)

CONDORCET (Lemoine 1888)

Double. Upright, dense spikes of reddish lavender flowers; buds deep rose. Blooms heavily year after year. Very hardy. Stately and symmetrical; looks attractive at all seasons; makes a fine specimen. The deep green foliage turns bronze gold in autumn.

CONGO (Lemoine 1896)

Single. Its big, broad, magnificent clusters of vivid red purple blooms and its exceptional vigor make it one of the most popular French Hybrids. Forms a dense, well-rounded bush. (Illus. p. 4)

CORAL. See Late Hybrids, p. 15.

DECAISNE (Lemoine 1910)

Single. Florets delicate aster violet streaked with gentian blue; contrasting magnolia purple buds. A most prolific bloomer; plants sometimes blossom when a foot high. Very shapely, rather broad, not very tall.

DIDEROT (Lemoine 1915)

Single. Imposing panicles of very large, deep claret purple flowers with cupped petals. A slow-growing, rather small shrub.

EDITH CAVELL (Lemoine 1916)

Double. Stately spikes of chaste, milk white blossoms; cream colored buds. Very popular. (Illus. p. 12)

ELINOR. See Late Hybrids, p. 15.

ELLEN WILLMOTT (Lemoine 1903)

Double. Bears great masses of big, dazzling snow white blooms; strikingly beautiful. One of the best-loved French Hybrids.

ETHEL M. WEBSTER. See Late Hybrids, p. 15.

ETNA (Lemoine 1927)

Single. Immense clusters of exquisite dark claret purple florets; exceptionally showy. Comes into bloom quite late. (Illus. p. 12)

EVANGELINE. See Early Hybrids, p. 14.

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FLOREAL. See Late Hybrids, p. 15.

GENERAL SHERMAN (Dunbar 1917)

Single. The profusion of large, erect panicles of porcelain lavender flowers is truly dazzling in bright sunlight. Sturdy, upright grower.

GLOIRE DE MOULINS (Before 1867)

Single. Blooms heavily; a lovely shade of delicate lilac pink. Very hardy and dependable. A bushy, somewhat broad shrub. (Illus. p. 4)

HIAWATHA. See Late Hybrids, p. 16.

HUGO KOSTER (Koster 1914)

Single. Buds cyclamen purple; blossoms amethyst violet bordered with white; petals attractively cupped. Very fragrant. A well-rounded bush with dense foliage. Grows vigorously.

ISABELLA. See Late Hybrids, p. 16.

JAN VAN TOL (van Tol 1916)

Single. Big, erect, imposing spikes of very large, pure white flowers. Tall, upright growth habit. Widely admired for its handsome blooms.

JEANNE D'ARC (Lemoine 1902)

Double. Buds pale primrose yellow; blossoms creamy white; very showy. A strong, sturdy grower; prolific and dependable bloomer. (Illus. p. 9)

KATHARINE HAVEMEYER (Lemoine 1922)

Double. Its broad trusses, densely filled with giant sized florets of soft cobalt lilac flushed with mauve, are richly ornate. Blooms rather early. (Illus. p. 13)

KLAGER DARK PURPLE (City of Gresham) (Klager 1915)

Single. Bears a profusion of upright, open panicles of deep wine red flowers that hold their color unusually well. Individual florets deeply cupped, almost tulip-like. Exquisitely fragrant. Blooms late. A tall, strong, rapid, symmetrical grower.

LAMARTINE. See Early Hybrids, p. 14.

LEON GAMBETTA (Lemoine 1907)

Double. Big, luxurious clusters of blossoms that shade from deep to delicate mauve lilac; very striking. Blooms heavily. A highly ornamental variety. (Illus. p. 9)

L'ONCLE TOM. See Uncle Tom, p. 11.

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LUCIE BALTET (Baltet before 1888)

Single. Buds salmon pink; blooms delicate shell pink to flesh pink. An exquisitely lovely variety, long a popular favorite. Refined, compact growth habit; very hardy and floriferous. (Illus. p. 12)

LUDWIG SPAETH (Spaeth 1883)

Single. Massive trusses of big, bright lilac purple flowers. Grows lustily; invariably blooms luxuriantly. One of the best-loved lilacs.

LUTECE. See Late Hybrids, p. 16.

MARECHAL FOCH (Lemoine 1924)

Single. A tall, stately bush with large, open, very showy panicles of big, dazzling carmine rose florets; considered one of the most magnificent varieties in cultivation. Grows rapidly; comes into bloom early.

MARECHAL LANNES (Lemoine 1910)

Double. Massive clusters of huge bluish violet blossoms that contrast vividly with brilliant carmine rose buds. Spectacularly beautiful.

MARENGO (Lemoine 1923)

Single. Big, broad, richly ornate trusses densely filled with immense florets of warm mauve lilac. Striking and distinctive.

MARIE LEGRAYE (Before 1879)

Single. Masses of ivory white flowers literally cover the bush. A thrifty grower; unsurpassed for hardiness and lavishness of bloom.

MME. ANTOINE BUCHNER (Lemoine 1909)

Double. A tall, graceful, vigorous shrub of remarkable symmetry, flaunting big, handsome spikes of feathery lilac rose blossoms. A luxuriant and dependable bloomer. A lilac to satisfy those of most exacting taste; one of the very finest French Hybrids. (Illus. p. 12)

MME. CASIMIR PERIER (Lemoine 1894)

Double. A low-growing, broad, dense bush that bears an extraordinary abundance of neat, round, well-filled clusters of creamy white, very fragrant flowers. Extremely hardy.

MME. F. MOREL (Morel 1892)

Single. Strikingly impressive; highly prized for its immense, rose violet panicles of giant-sized florets. A tall, rapid, lusty grower.

MME. LEMOINE (Lemoine 1890)

Double. A tall, imposing, beautifully symmetrical shrub with big, magnificent spikes of dazzling white bloom. Exceptionally vigorous.

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Top: The true *S. persica*
Charles Joly

Colbert



Natural Color Photograph

Leon Gambetta

Jeanne d'Arc

Perle von Stuttgart

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MONGE (Lemoine 1913)

Single. Huge clusters of brilliant imperial purple flowers that hold their color unusually well and turn to deep violet as they fade. Florets very large, noticeably cupped. An outstandingly prolific bloomer. Neat, symmetrical growth habit. One of the showiest, most richly colored and most satisfying French Hybrids. (Illus. p. 13)

MRS. W. E. MARSHALL (Havemeyer 1924)

Single. A tidy shrub, with a profusion of long, pyramidal trusses of deep purplish crimson flowers that stay lovely a remarkably long time. An elegant, refined and very ornamental variety.

NECKER. See Early Hybrids, p. 14.

OLIVIER DE SERRES (Lemoine 1909)

Double. Magnificent panicles of extra large florets; deep bluish violet with delicate lavender markings. Famed for its richly ornate blooms.

PAUL DESCHANEL (Lemoine 1924)

Double. An early-blooming type. Exceptionally big, showy clusters of lilac rose blossoms with unusually broad petals; carmine buds.

PAUL THIRION (Lemoine 1915)

Double. Buds claret red; flowers carmine pink to lilac pink; when partly open, trusses resemble clusters of rosebuds. Rather low, spreading growth habit. Strikingly beautiful; very popular. (Illus. p. 12)

PERLE VON STUTTGART (Pfitzer 1910)

Double. Handsome, perfectly globular florets shade from lilac rose to rich pink; buds deep carmine. Exquisitely fragrant. Slender; stately. One of the rarest French Hybrids in cultivation. (Illus. p. 9)

PRESIDENT GREVY (Lemoine 1886)

Double. Great panicles of cobalt blue blossoms. A tall, rapid, very lusty grower. A best seller for over 60 years. (Illus. p. 4)

PRESIDENT LINCOLN (Dunbar 1917)

Single. Considered the bluest lilac in commerce; flowers clear Wedgwood blue. Airy, graceful, open clusters. Grows fast and vigorously. Blooms early. (Illus. p. 13)

PRESIDENT LOUBET (Lemoine 1910)

Double. An early bloomer that still looks attractive when many later blooming lilacs have faded. Blossoms prolifically year after year. Dense trusses of dazzling crimson purple flowers; buds bright claret red. Very vigorous; neat, refined growth habit. (Illus. p. 13)

All of our lilacs are grown on their own roots

PRISCILLA (Havemeyer)

Single. Big, showy, upright spikes; large, deeply cupped florets of brilliant imperial purple with bright yellow centers. A late, most prolific bloomer. Very sweet fragrance. Strong, upright grower. A superb Havemeyer origination only recently introduced into commerce.

RENE JARRY-DESLOGES (Lemoine 1905)

Double. Light mauve to verbena violet blossoms and pale wine colored buds give the big, dense panicles a striking attractiveness. Blooms early. Sturdy, slender, erect, symmetrical growth habit. Very hardy.

ROMEO. See Late Hybrids, p. 16.

ROYALTY. See Late Hybrids, p. 16.

RUTILANT. See Late Hybrids, p. 16.

SAUGEANA. See *Chinensis* Hybrids, p. 14.

UNCLE TOM (L'Oncle Tom) (Lemoine 1903)

Single. Large, graceful, open clusters of huge, dark red purple flowers with cupped petals. An exceptionally heavy bloomer. A well-shaped shrub of rather dwarf habit. (Illus. p. 12)

URSULA. See Late Hybrids, p. 16.

VESTALE (Lemoine 1910)

Single. Big, handsome trusses of dazzling white florets with bright yellow centers. A very lusty grower that makes a broad, imposing bush. One of the most satisfying white lilacs. (Illus. p. 4)

VICTOR LEMOINE (Lemoine 1906)

Double. Magnificent panicles of strikingly beautiful blossoms with contrasting petals of lilac pink and Chinese violet. Blooms prolifically; keeps unusually well as a cut flower. A strong, sturdy variety.

VIRGILIA. See Late Hybrids, p. 16.

VIRGINIA BECKER (Becker 1947)

Single. Bright and showy; bears cylindrical clusters of lovely orchid purple flowers in great profusion. Buds deep petunia purple; petals distinctly cupped. Very hardy and vigorous; growth habit somewhat bushy. A new origination of Gilbert Becker of Climax, Michigan.

WILLIAM ROBINSON (Lemoine 1899)

Double. In bud the trusses are a mass of rich carmine rosettes, turning to an attractive shade of pinkish lavender when in full bloom. A robust, upright, symmetrical grower; very heavy and dependable bloomer.

All of our lilacs are grown on their own roots

FRENCH HYBRIDS

Natural Color Photograph

Etna

Edith Cavell

Mme. Antoine Buchner



Lucie Baltet

Uncle Tom

Paul Thirion

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Katharine Havemeyer

President Lincoln

Monge



Natural Color Photograph: Lamartine (Giraldi Hybrid)

Early Hybrids ———

Derived from crosses between French Hybrids and early-blooming wild species from the Orient, these beautiful lilacs closely resemble the French Hybrids but blossom before them; they lengthen the blooming season and add distinction to any garden. All those listed are extremely vigorous.

Giraldi Hybrid: Forms of *S. vulgaris* x *S. oblata giraldi*;
Dilatata Hybrid: Forms of *S. vulgaris* x *S. oblata dilatata*.

ASSESSIPPI (Dilatata) (Skinner 1935)

Single. Clear lilac pink. Delicately reflexed petals give the panicles a lovely, lacelike effect. Trim, compact growth habit.

BUFFON (Giraldi) (Lemoine 1921)

Single. Bright mauve pink. Trusses big, showy, well filled. Makes a broad, bushy shrub. (Illus. p. 13)

EVANGELINE (Dilatata) (Skinner 1935)

Double. Clusters full, compact. Florets rich lavender with overtones of rose. Blooms profusely. Very fragrant. Neat, symmetrical grower.

LAMARTINE (Giraldi) (Lemoine 1911)

Single. Rose buds open pinkish lilac tinged with violet. A heavy bloomer. Tall; grows rapidly; fine background shrub. (Illus. p. 13)

NECKER (Giraldi) (Lemoine 1920)

Single. Exquisite apple blossom pink. Large, erect panicles of striking appearance. Unusually early. Upright, sturdy growth habit.

Chinensis Hybrids ———

Known as *S. chinensis*; also sometimes called *S. rothomagensis* or Rouen Lilac, and frequently sold under the completely erroneous name of Persian Lilac. (The true Persian Lilac, *S. persica*, is described on p. 21 of this catalog.) These hybrids, a cross between the Common Lilac and *S. persica*, make big, broad, symmetrical shrubs with dense, twiggy branches and narrow, divided leaves, and blossom very shortly after the French Hybrids. Flowers single; clusters large, feathery and borne in greatest profusion.

S. chinensis ALBA (Before 1885)

Flowers white with delicate overtones of lavender.

S. chinensis SAUGEANA (Before 1838)

Flowers brilliant reddish mauve. Best-known form of *S. chinensis*.

All of our lilacs are grown on their own roots

Late Hybrids ———

Big, vigorous, well-branched shrubs produced by crossing and re-crossing various wild lilac species. Foliage is distinctive, flowers single, and all are very heavy, dependable, showy bloomers, blossoming after the last French Hybrids have faded and prolonging the loveliness of the lilac season.

Henryi Hybrids: *S. josikaea* x *S. villosa*; Josiflexa Hybrids: *S. josikaea* x *S. reflexa*;
Nanceiana Hybrids: *S. henryi* x *S. sweginzowi*; Prestonia Hybrids: *S. reflexa* x *S. villosa*.

CORAL (Prestonia) (Preston 1937)

Broad, open clusters; buds rich coral; blooms exquisite creamy coral pink.

ELINOR (Prestonia) (Preston)

Panicles large, well filled; buds bright ruby red; blossoms a lovely shade of magnolia purple. Very striking when in bloom.

ETHEL M. WEBSTER (Preston 1945)

A hybrid seedling of the famed "Nodding Lilac," *S. reflexa*. The most popular late hybrid in our display block. Huge, magnificent trusses; buds salmon to crimson; flowers *clear rose pink*. (Illus. p. 17)

FLOREAL (Nanceiana) (Lemoine 1925)

Great foamy clusters of pastel mauve blossoms; buds cyclamen purple. A tall, exceptionally graceful grower; makes a fine background shrub.



Lutece (Henryi Hybrid)

All of our lilacs are grown on their own roots

HIAWATHA (Prestonia) (Skinner 1932)

Flowers the deep lilac purple color of Ludwig Spaeth with bright yellow anthers; trusses dense. Leaves handsomely veined with dark red.

ISABELLA (Prestonia) (Preston 1927)

The most famous Prestonia. Large, airy panicles of delicate phlox pink.

LUTECE (Henryi) (Henry 1900)

A compact, well-rounded bush, very good for single specimen planting. Bears great masses of showy pansy violet blossoms. (Illus. p. 15)

ROMEO (Prestonia) (Preston)

Comes into bloom exceptionally late. Spirea-red buds contrast with rosy pink flowers, carried in large, impressive, open panicles.

ROYALTY (Josiflexa) (Preston)

Buds deep violet purple; florets imperial purple edged with white, slightly cupped, borne in open spikes. Very late.

RUTILANT (Nanceiana) (Lemoine 1931)

Magnificent panicles of rich rose purple florets; deep dahlia purple buds; our darkest Late Hybrid. A remarkably heavy, showy bloomer.

SWEGINZOWI ALBIDA (Lemoine 1930)

A hybrid seedling of the beautiful wild lilac from Chengtu, *S. sweginzowi*. Very late. Foamy clusters of delicate blossom-pink buds that open into milk white flowers. Upright growth habit.

URSULA (Prestonia) (Preston)

Great spikes of magenta rose bloom remain beautiful an unusually long time.

VIRGILIA (Prestonia) (Preston)

In blossom, this bush is one solid bouquet of cyclamen purple flowers; the most heavily blooming lilac that we have ever seen.

Lilac Species —————

These are the lilacs that have been found growing wild in various parts of the Orient and in southeastern Europe by intrepid plant explorers of many nations. A number of them have been discovered only in the past fifty or sixty years. Some are indeed remarkably beautiful shrubs, differing greatly from the more commonly known lilac forms. This list includes a large number of lilac species of exceptional garden value, as well as a few that are valuable collectors' items because of their novelty or historical significance.

All of our lilacs are grown on their own roots

There is striking beauty in the massive clusters of the late-blooming hybrid, Ethel M. Webster



Syringa potanini gracefully flaunts its profusion of exquisite pink blooms



S. POTANINI (Potanin Lilac) (1885)

Discovered in Kansu, China, by a Russian explorer, Potanin. One of the rarest and most beautiful species in cultivation. Leaves small; growth habit neat, erect, symmetrical. Dainty florets daphne pink to delicate lilac pink. Buds flaming salmon red, almost scarlet; a shade unique in lilacs. An unusually free bloomer; blossoms shortly after the French Hybrids and a second time, less heavily, in late summer. An extremely rapid, luxuriant grower. (Illus. above)

All of our lilacs are grown on their own roots



S. MICROPHYLLA (Littleleaf Lilac) (1892)

Found in Shensi Province, China, by an Italian missionary, Rev. Giuseppe Giraldi. Develops into a broad, symmetrical shrub with twiggly branches and dense, small-leaved foliage. In bloom soon after the French Hybrids, the whole bush is a mass of delicate lacy pink blossoms of exquisite fragrance. Often flowers again in late summer. Very hardy. A distinctive addition to any garden. (Illus. above)

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S. REFLEXA (Nodding Lilac) (1901)

From the mountains of western Hupeh, Central China, comes this discovery of E. H. Wilson, one of the greatest plant explorers of all time. Famous for its graceful, wisteria-like, drooping flower panicles, its rich clear pink florets and contrasting brilliant coral red buds. Extremely hardy; growth habit upright, sturdy. Comes into bloom very late. Awarded a medal by the Royal Horticultural Society. Widely used in crosses producing many Late Hybrids. A real novelty. (Illus. above)

All of our lilacs are grown on their own roots

S. AMURENSIS. See Tree Lilacs, p. 23.

S. AMURENSIS JAPONICA. See Tree Lilacs, p. 23.

S. CHINENSIS. See Chinensis Hybrids, p. 14.

S. HENRYI. See Lutece, Henryi Hybrid, p. 16.

S. JAPONICA. See *S. amurensis japonica*, Tree Lilacs, p. 23.

S. JOSIFLEXA. See Royalty, Josiflexa Hybrid, p. 16.

S. JOSIKAEA (Hungarian Lilac) (1830)

The Baroness von Josika found this species growing wild on her estate in Transylvania. A very robust, late-blooming type, bearing long, graceful panicles of cobalt violet flowers.

S. JULIANAE (Juliana Lilac) (1901)

The American plant hunter, E. H. Wilson, discovered this species on a mountain cliff in Hupeh Province, China. A dwarf shrub of low, spreading growth habit; leaves small; flowers dainty and fragrant; florets violet without, white within, violet anthers. A quaint novelty.

S. MEYERI (Meyer Lilac) (1908)

Brought to the United States by Frank N. Meyer, plant collector for the Department of Agriculture. Found in Chinese gardens but never growing wild. A broad, dwarfish bush with small-leaved foliage and masses of dainty mauve violet blossoms. Very rare.

S. MICROPHYLLA. See p. 18.

S. NANCEIANA. See Floreal, p. 15 and Rutilant, p. 16.

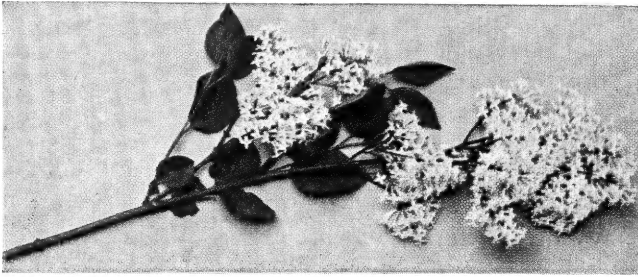
S. OBLATA (Early Lilac) (1856)

An Englishman, Robert Fortune, found this in a Chinese garden; it is not known in the wild state. Growth habit tall, upright; trusses very broad; blossoms rich lavender; buds cyclamen purple. One of the very earliest lilacs to bloom.



Top: Foliage of *S. pinnatifolia*
 Bottom left: *S. persica laciniata*
 Bottom right: the true *S. persica*

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Natural Color Photograph*Syringa pubescens***S. OBLATA DILATATA SUPERBA** (1950)

A seedling variant and improved form of the Korean Early Lilac, *S. oblata dilatata*, that was originally discovered by E. H. Wilson in 1917. *Superba* resembles its parent plant in its tall, vigorous growth habit and attractive bronze-colored autumn foliage but surpasses it with its more richly colored and delicately formed flowers. Clusters large, open; florets magnolia purple tinged with cyclamen purple. Blooms very early.

S. OBLATA GIRALDI NANA (1941)

A very dwarf form of the early-flowering *oblata* group. Makes a low, dense shrub. Florets tinted pinkish lavender, borne in open panicles.

S. PEKINENSIS. See Tree Lilacs, p. 23.**S. PERSICA** (Persian Lilac) (1660)

The *real* Persian, not to be confused with the hybrid, *S. chinensis*, that has been widely sold under this name. Known only as a cultivated plant. A dainty shrub of fountain-like growth habit. Slender branches droop gracefully with masses of delicate, mauve-lilac blossoms. (Illus. p. 9) Attractive, lacy foliage. (Illus. p. 20) Blossoms shortly after the Common Lilac.

S. PERSICA ALBA (White Persian Lilac) (1770)

Differs from *S. persica* solely in the color of its flowers, which are pale lavender in bud, opening white with lavender overtones.

S. PERSICA LACINIATA (Cutleaf Persian Lilac) (1614)

The form we use was found in a Cambridge garden by the famous lilac authority, Susan Delano McKelvey. The slender branches, covered with feathery foliage, resemble green plumes. (Illus. p. 20) Blossoms delicate violet. Growth more upright than that of *S. persica*; blooms at about the same time. Prefers a slightly sheltered location. A charming novelty.

All of our lilacs are grown on their own roots

S. PINNATIFOLIA (Pinnate Lilac) (1904)

Found in western China by E. H. Wilson. Slow-growing, graceful, rather small shrub with beautiful pinnate foliage. (Illus. p. 20) Tiny snow white flower clusters appear unusually early. A rare collectors' item.

S. POTANINI. See p. 17.

S. PRESTONIAE. See *Prestonia* Hybrids, p. 15 and 16.

S. PUBESCENS (Hairy Lilac) (1840)

First reported growing wild in mountains near Peiping by a Russian botanist. Graceful, vase-like growth habit; small, slightly hairy leaves. Once the plant is established, the dainty lilac pink blossoms will cover it from the ground up. Famed for its exquisite, distinctive, spicy fragrance. Blooms shortly after the Common Lilac. Hardy, but grows best in a slightly sheltered location. (Illus. p. 21)

S. REFLEXA. See p. 19.

S. REFLEXA ALBA (White Nodding Lilac) (1940)

Has the nodding panicles, late-blooming habit and sturdy growth typical of *S. reflexa*; flowers handsome creamy white. A striking form of rare distinction discovered in a block of *S. reflexa* in our nursery.

S. SWEGINZOWI (Chengtzu Lilac) (1904)

Brought from Tibetan borderlands by E. H. Wilson. Neat, upright grower; small leaves. Deep garnet colored stems covered with dawn pink florets form billowy clusters of rare beauty. Very hardy. Blooms late.

S. SWEGINZOWI ALBIDA. See Late Hybrids, p. 16.

S. SWEGINZOWI SUPERBA (Lemoine 1915)

Awarded a medal by the Royal Horticultural Society as an improved form of *S. sweginzowi*. Not noticeably different from the original species.

S. VELUTINA (Korean Lilac) (1897)

Found in the Korean Mountains by V. L. Komorov. Upright, symmetrical; tidy foliage and slender branches; feathery, pale lavender panicles. Spicy fragrance. Blooms heavily, shortly after *S. vulgaris*.

S. VILLOSA (Late Lilac) (1750)

Discovered near Peiping by the French Jesuit, Pierre d'Incarville. Tall, stately, vigorous; excellent background shrub. Flowers creamy lilac rose; blooms late and always profusely. Best-known Chinese lilac.

S. VULGARIS (Common Lilac) (1563)

The old garden favorite, improved by almost 400 years of cultivation.

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S. VULGARIS NATIVE (Wild Common Lilac)

The original *S. vulgaris*, as it still grows wild in the Balkan mountains. Similar in growth habit to the Common Lilac but with sparse, inferior, pale lavender flower clusters. Collectors' item of historical interest.

S. VULGARIS ALBA (White Common Lilac) (1613)

The original white form of the old-fashioned garden lilac.

S. WOLFI (Wolf Lilac) (1910)

From the mountains of Korea and Manchuria; a very hardy, broad, late-blooming shrub bearing a profusion of lilac-pink flowers.

S. YUNNANENSIS (Yunnan Lilac) (1887)

Discovered by the French missionary, Abbé Delavay, in Yunnan Province, China. A slender, graceful, rapid-growing shrub, best fitted for background planting; blossoms pale purplish rose. A very late bloomer.

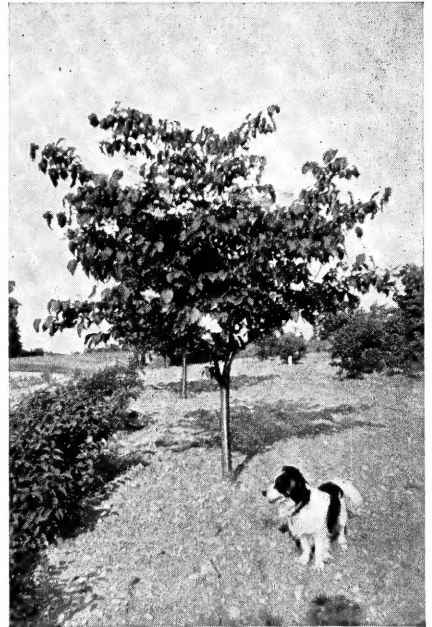
Tree Lilacs —————

S. AMURENSIS (Amur Lilac) (1855)

From the Amur River region of northeast Asia. A very hardy small tree. Has big, showy panicles of dainty, ivory white flowers with bright yellow anthers. Tree Lilacs blossom after all other lilac blooms are gone.

S. AMURENSIS JAPONICA (*S. japonica*) (Japanese Tree Lilac)

A round-topped tree reported in Japan about 1875. Very floriferous; blooms a little later than *S. amurensis*; blossoms are similar. Tallest of the Tree Lilacs.

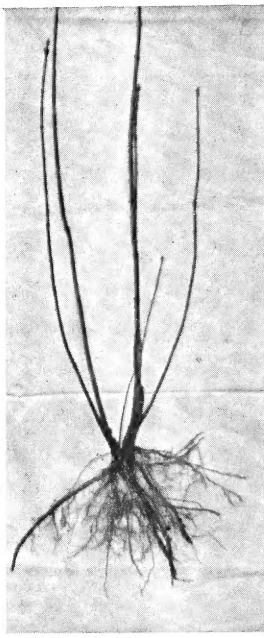
S. PEKINENSIS (Pekin Lilac). A large shrub or small tree from north China, first noted in 1857. Distinctive, slender foliage; spikes of creamy white blossoms. Last Tree Lilac to bloom. A very lusty grower.

Japanese Tree Lilac

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FIG. A
GRAFTED ON PRIVET
(Photographed in July)



← FIG. B
GROWN ON OWN ROOTS
(Photographed in December)

FIG. A: A lilac grafted on privet and planted deep in an effort to get it on its own roots. This plant, like so many grafted lilacs, *has failed to establish any roots of its own after five years.* Note the greatly enlarged stem at the graft juncture and the wilted, unhealthy appearance. This lilac could not obtain sufficient nutriment through the inadequate root system of its privet understock.

FIG. B: A dormant two-year-old lilac on its own roots. The sturdy, well-branched plant, with its big fibrous root system, tells its own story.



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